

Presentation to the Lake Roosevelt Water Quality Council

The Effects of Trace Elements on Water Quality and Biological Health in the Lake Roosevelt National Recreational Area: Columbia River In Cooperation with NPS

Objectives of Project

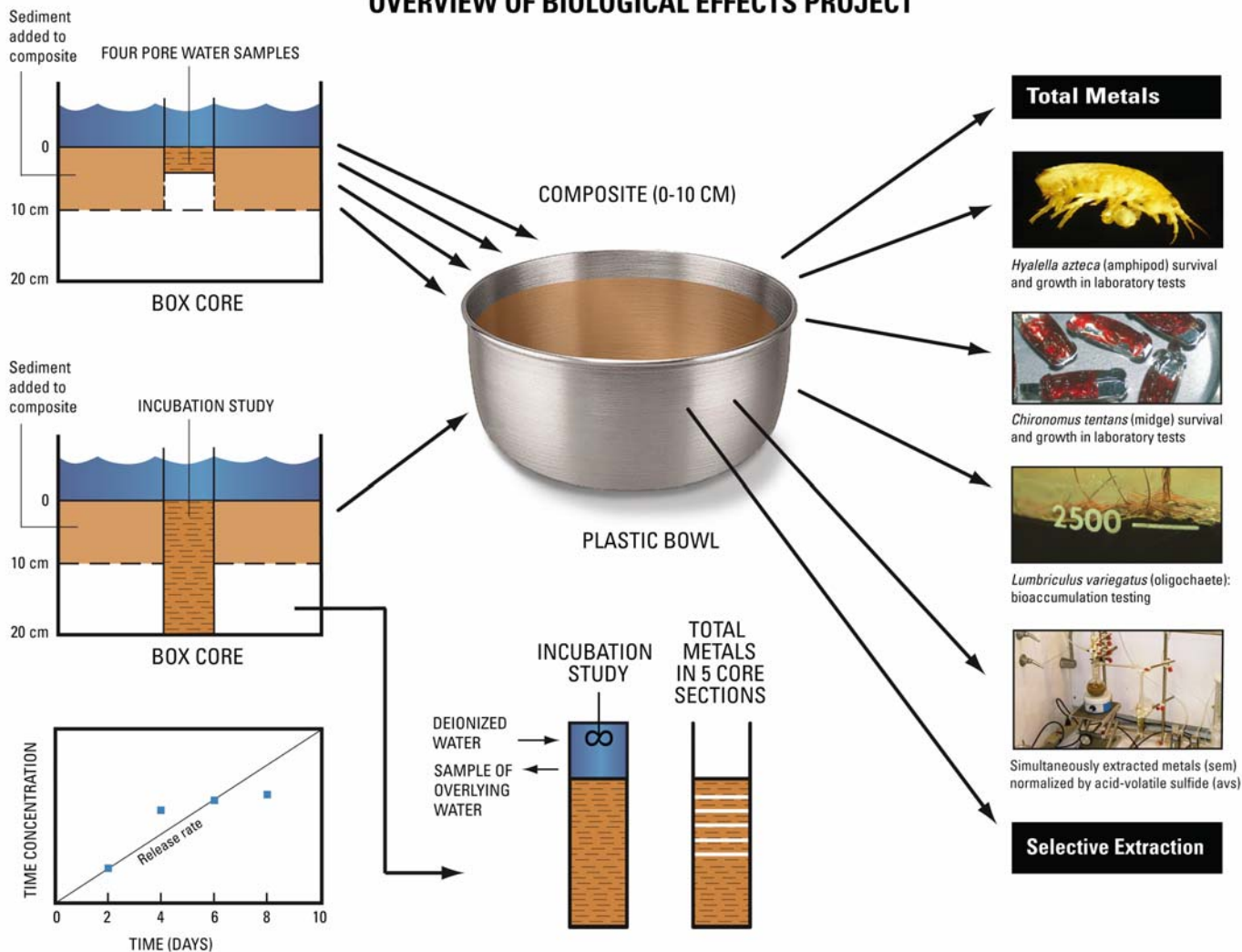
- **Assess the movement of trace elements from the sediment to the overlying water column**
- **Assess the bioaccumulation of trace elements to the biota**
- **Assess the bioavailability and toxicity of the sediment to the biota**

Process-Oriented Studies at 8 sites

- **Release of metals from sediments**
 - Analysis of ambient porewater (0 – 2 cm) from four replicate cores
 - Analysis of water overlying a 20-cm core over 4 weeks
- **Bioavailability of metals**
 - Two toxicity tests
 - One bioaccumulation study
 - Acid volatile sulfur-simultaneously extracted metals
 - Sequential selective metals

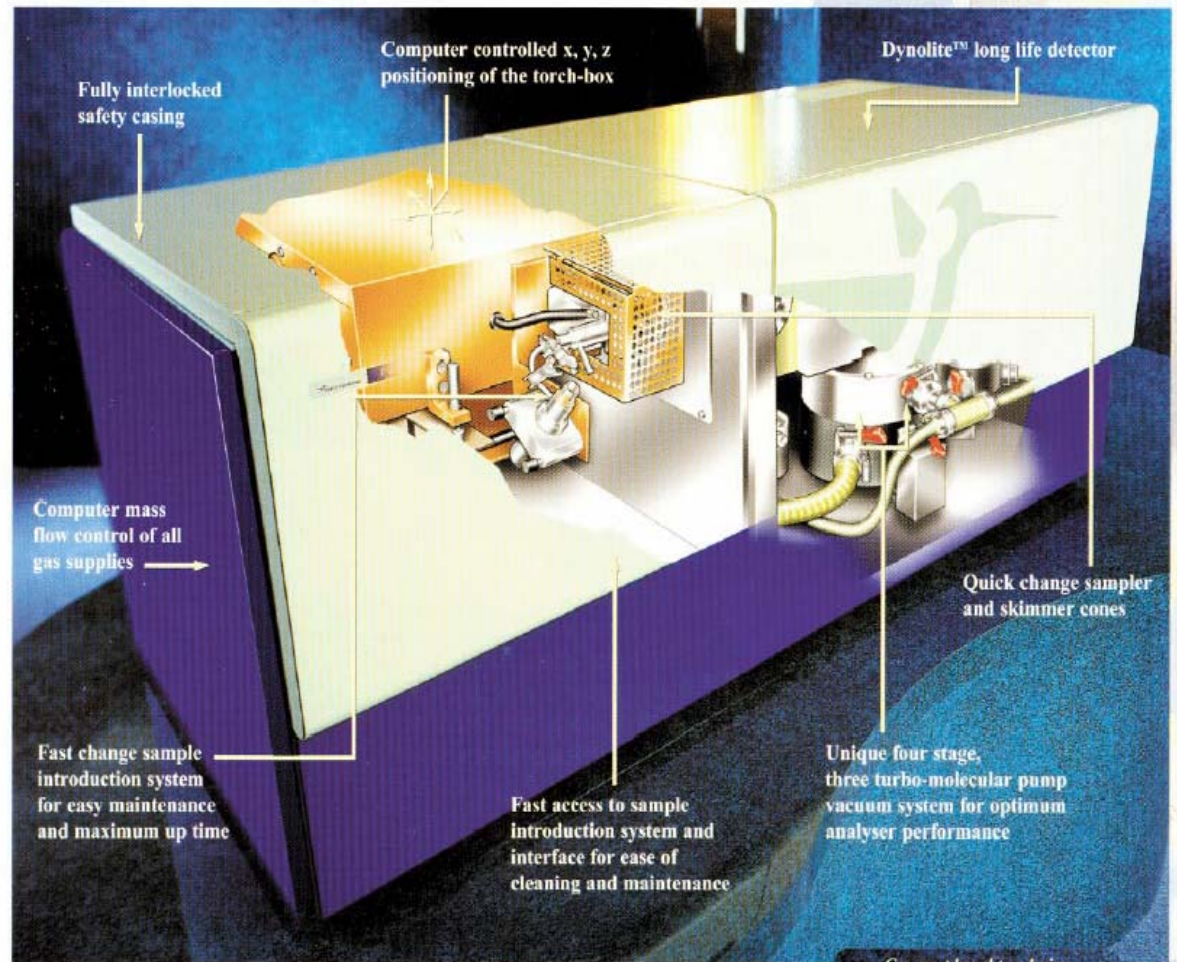
Schematic of Sample Collection and Analysis

OVERVIEW OF BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS PROJECT



Total Metal Concentrations

- Analysis of solution by ICP-MS after digestion with nitric and hydro-fluoric acid



Toxicity Test No. 1

Hyalella azteca (amphipod) survival and growth in laboratory tests



Toxicity Test No. 2



***Chironomus tentans* (midge) survival and growth in laboratory tests**

Bioaccumulation

Bioaccumulation Study

Lumbricus variegatus (oligochaete):
Bioaccumulation testing

2500



Simultaneously Extracted Metals (SEM) Normalized by Acid-Volatile Sulfide (AVS)

- EPA Method 376.3 –
- AVS measures the amount of labile sulfur
- SEM measures the amount of metals that are released with the labile sulfur
- Toxicity is rarely observed when the ratio of SEM:AVS is less than 1.0



Selective Extraction: Four Sequential Solutions

#1: Weakly Adsorbed:
0.11 M Acetic Acid

#2: Bond to Fe and Mn oxide coatings:
0.5 M Hydroxylamine Hydrochloride

#3: Organic and sulfide mineral phases:
30% Peroxide stabilized with 1 M
ammonium acetate

#4: Associated with lattice including slag:
Nitric-hydrofluoric acid

Quality-Assurance—Pore and Incubation Waters for 72 Samples

- **Four Filtering Blanks**
- **Two Standard Reference Material (SRM)**
- **One Incubation Column Blank**
- **One Incubation Replicate (5 samples)**

QA—Total Metal Concentrations for 48 Sediment Solids

- Three laboratory Blanks
- Duplicates of Two SRMS (Four samples)
- Field Split (One Composite)

QA- Toxicity Tests for Each Site

- **Two test species**
 - Midge (*Chironomus tentans*)
 - Amphipod (*Hyaella azteca*)
- **Using standard and approved test**
 - ASTM 1706-00
 - Strict test performance criteria
 - Control and reference toxicants
- **3-4 Test Replicates per site**
- **Using established lab**
 - Long term organism cultures and test performance history
 - Good Laboratory Practices (GLP) Documentation

QA- Bioaccumulation Test for Each Site

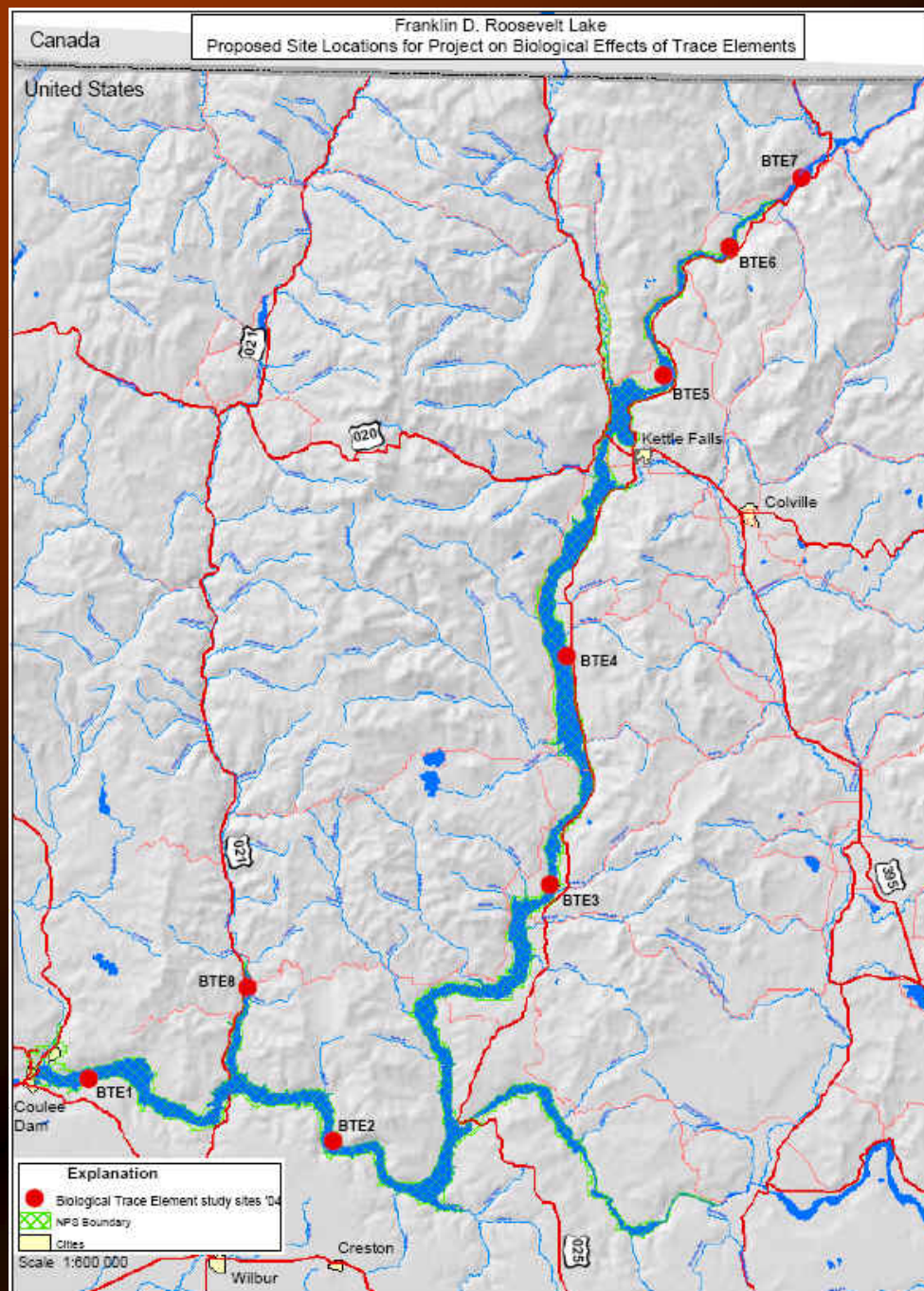
- **One species - Earthworm**
(*Lumbriculus variegatus*) (Survives very well in freshwater sediments)
- **Using standard, peer reviewed and approved Test**
 - ASTM E1688-97
 - Test has strict performance criteria
 - Control organism body burden measure before and after test
 - All test organism body burden measured after test
- **3-4 Test Replicates per test**
- **Using established lab**
 - Long term organism cultures and test performance history
 - Follow GLP practices & documentation

QA—AVS-SEM for 8 HCl Solutions

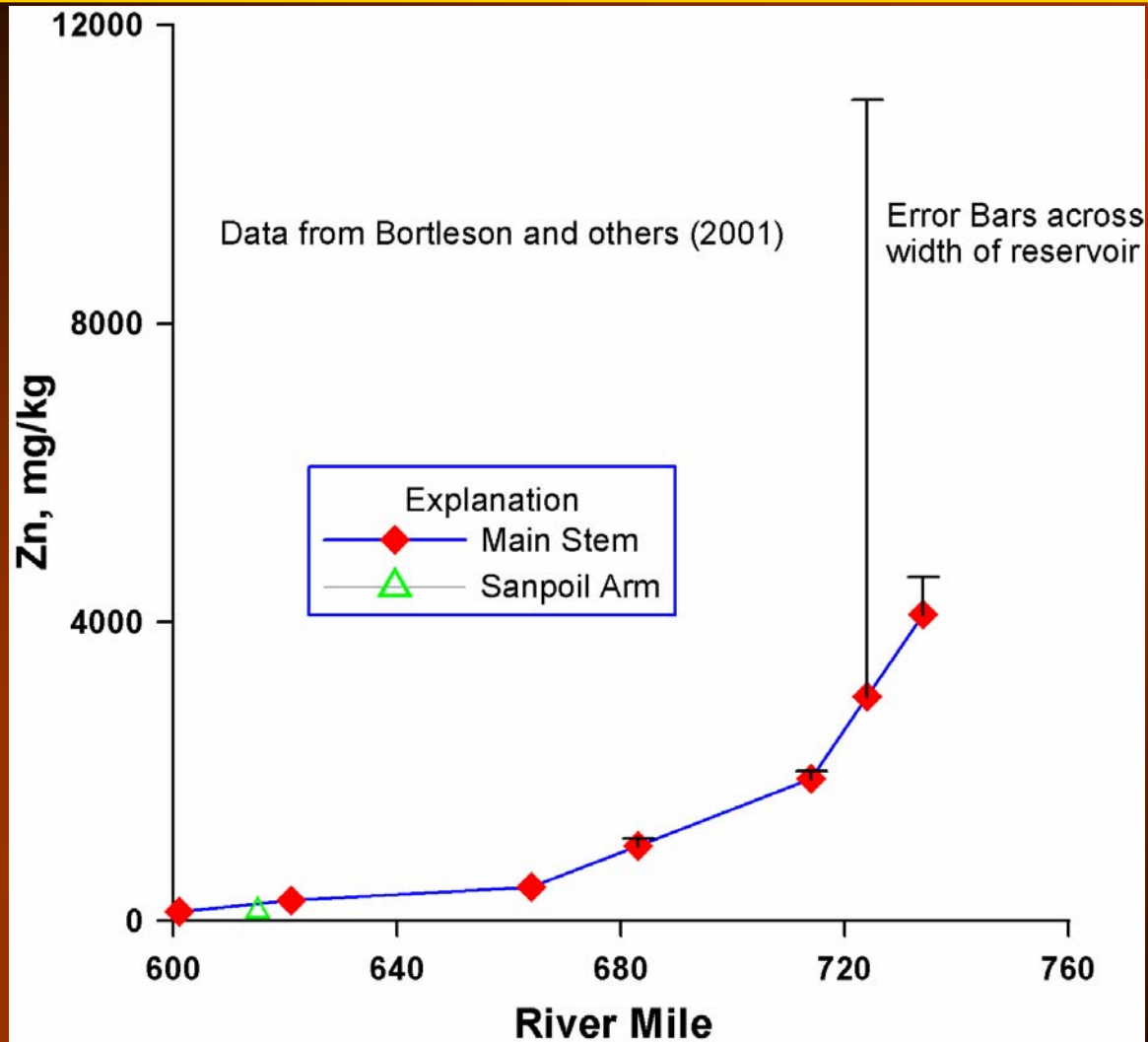
- **Matrix Blank (AVS & SEM)**
- **Processing Blanks (AVS & SEM)**
- **One Replicate (AVS & SEM)**
- **Calibrated on six elements, semi-quantitative on all others (SEM)**

QA—Sequential Selective Extraction for 32 Solutions in 4 Different Extracts

- **Matrix Blanks (4 extracts)**
- **Processing Blanks (4 extracts)**
- **Two SRMs (2 replicates in 4 extracts)**
- **One Replicate (4 extracts)**



Zn Concentrations at Proposed Sites: From Previous Studies



Water Science Center in Washington

<http://wa.water.usgs.gov/>



USGS Photo by Lyn Topinka, August 20, 1984, Tacoma, WA